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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
17 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
18 AT SEATTLE
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22 JENNYL CALUGAS,

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24 Plaintiff,

25 vs.
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28 PATENAUDE AND FELIX, A.P.C., a
29 California Corporation; and
30 MATTHEW CHEUNG, an individual
31

32
33 Defendants.
34
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Case No. 2:15-cv-1332

AMENDED COMPLAINT

36
37 COMES NOW, Plaintiff Jennyl Calugas (hereinafter “Plaintiff” and/or “Calugas”), by and
38 through her attorneys Antoinette M. Davis Law, PLLC and Henry, DeGraaff & McCormick, P.S.,
39 and complains against the Defendants Patenaude and Felix, APC (hereinafter “Defendant” and/or
40 “Patenaude”) and Matthew Cheung (hereinafter “Defendant” and/or “Cheung”) (collectively
41 “Defendants”) as follows:
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AMENDED COMPLAINT

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The United States Congress has found abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors, and has determined that abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy. Congress wrote the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. (hereinafter “FDCPA”), to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses.

1.2. Plaintiff brings this action for damages stemming from unfair and deceptive collection practices by Defendants in violation of the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §1692 et. seq. (“FDCPA”) and the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86 et. seq. (“CPA”).

1.3. More particularly, Defendants violated the FDCPA and CPA when they unlawfully and abusively engaged in a practice of obtaining a default judgment against Plaintiff, although Defendants were aware she was represented by counsel before the default motion was even filed.

1.4. Despite having this knowledge, Defendants refused to vacate the default judgment wrongly taken against Plaintiff, resulting in damages and injury to Plaintiff, who was forced to incur attorneys’ fees and costs and time away from work to correct Defendants’ wrong.

1.5. The conduct of Defendant described herein was knowing, willful, and intentional.

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II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2.1 Jurisdiction of this court arises under 15 U.S.C. 1692k(d), 28 U.S.C. § 1337, and 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Supplemental jurisdiction exist for state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. Declaratory relief is available pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202

2.2 Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because the Defendants conduct affairs and transact business in this District, the unlawful acts giving rise to this claim occurred in this District, and the Plaintiff resides within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

III. PARTIES

3.1. Plaintiff Calugas is a natural person and resident of King County, Washington, which lies within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Seattle.

3.2. Plaintiff is alleged to have entered into a student loan credit agreement at or around September 20, 2006 (the “Student Loan”) with Bank of America (“B of A”).

3.3. The purported student loan was for personal, family and household purposes.

3.4. Plaintiff is therefore a “debtor” as defined by the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”) and “consumer” as defined by Washington’s Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”).

3.5. Plaintiff acted as a “debtor” and “consumer” at all times relevant to this litigation.

3.6. Defendant Patenaude and Felix, A.P.C., (“Patenaude”), is a California Washington Corporation, conducting business in Washington under UBI number 602953078.

3.7. Defendant Patenaude is a “collection agency” that is licensed to collect in the state of Washington.

3.8. Defendant Patenaude attempted to collect a “debt” from Plaintiff, as that term is

1 defined by the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(5).

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4 3.9. Defendant Patenaude regularly uses the telephone in its attempts to collect debts.

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6 3.10. Defendant Patenaude uses instrumentalities of interstate commerce or the United
7 States Postal Service (“mail”) in its business.

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9
10 3.11. Defendant Patenaude uses the “mail” in its attempts to collect debts.

11
12 3.12. Defendant Patenaude is a California and Washington Corporation engaged in the
13 business of collecting debts that are originally owed or due, or asserted to be owed or due, to
14 another.

15
16 3.13. Defendant Patenaude regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly,
17 debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due to another.

18
19 3.14. Defendant Patenaude’s practice consists of almost exclusively debt collection, and
20 therefore, Cheung is a “debt collector” as defined by the FDCPA.

21
22 3.15. Defendant Patenaude is a “debt collector” as defined by the FDCPA 15 U.S.C. §
23 1692a(6).

24
25 3.16. Defendant Cheung is an attorney at Patenaude and regularly attempts to collect
26 third party debts from consumers in the state of Washington.

27
28 3.17. Upon information and belief, Defendant Cheung is the sole attorney at the
29 Washington office of Patenaude.

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31 3.18. Defendant Cheung is a “debt collector” as defined by the FDCPA 15 U.S.C. §
32 1692a(6) and acted as such at all times relevant to this complaint.

33
34 3.19. Defendant Cheung attempted to collect a “debt” from Plaintiff, as that term is
35 defined by the FDCPA 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

1 3.20. Defendant Cheung regularly uses the telephone in his attempts to collect debts.

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3 3.21. Defendant Cheung uses instrumentalities of interstate commerce or the “mail” in
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5 his business.

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7 3.22. Defendant Cheung uses the “mail” in his attempts to collect debts.

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9 3.23. Defendant Cheung is a Washington licensed attorney engaged in the business of
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11 collecting debts that are originally owed or due, or asserted to be owed or due, to another.

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13 3.24. Defendant Cheung regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly,
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15 debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due to another.

16
17 3.25. Defendant Cheung’s practice consists of almost exclusively debt collection, and
18
19 therefore, Cheung is a “debt collector” as defined by the FDCPA.

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21 3.26. Defendant Cheung is a “debt collector” as defined by the FDCPA 15 U.S.C. §
22
23 1692a(6).

24
25 3.27. All Defendants made attempts to collect the debt at the heart of this litigation from
26
27 the Plaintiff.

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III. FACTS

4.1 On or about August 20, 2014, Defendants served Plaintiff Calugas with an unfiled
summons and complaint (“2014 Complaint”) in the King County Superior Court.

4.2 The 2014 Complaint alleges that Plaintiff Calugas and a co-defendant owed to
National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2006-4 (“NCSLT”) \$33,620.32, plus cost and
disbursements in the served action.

4.3 The debt is alleged to have resulted from a loan agreement Calugas purportedly
entered into with NCSLT or Bank of America, NA.

1 4.4 The alleged debt is an obligation incurred primarily for personal, family or
2 household purposes.
3

4 4.5 The date of the alleged loan agreement is not included in the 2014 Complaint.
5

6 4.6 The 2014 Complaint admits that “plaintiff”s attorneys [the Defendants here] are
7 debt collectors.”
8

9 4.7 Upon her receipt of the 2014 Complaint, Plaintiff inquired of Defendants the
10 purpose of the lawsuit.
11

12 4.8 Plaintiff did not recognize NCSLT, had no prior dealings with NCSLT and knew
13 that she did not enter into any written contract with NCSLT.
14

15 4.9 In response, Defendants sent a letter dated September 13, 2014, with
16 documentation it claims shows that it is entitled to collect on the loan at issue.
17

18 4.10 Still confused by the documentation, Plaintiff sought and paid for advice of an
19 attorney.
20

21 4.11 After obtaining that advice from an attorney, Plaintiff retained an attorney.
22

23 4.12 On November 5, 2014, Plaintiff’s attorneys sent to and Defendants received a
24 Notice of Appearance (“NOA”) informing Defendants that Plaintiff was represented by counsel.
25

26 4.13 On December 16, 2014, Plaintiff sent to and Defendants received a letter
27 demanding the 2014 Complaint be filed by the Defendants within 14 days.
28

29 4.14 Because Plaintiff did not hear back from the Defendants, Plaintiff checked the
30 assigned court’s docket on or about January 2, 2015, and discovered that the Defendants had filed
31 the 2014 Complaint on November 13, 2014 in King County Superior Court, and received a
32 default judgment on November 17, 2014 – twelve days after Defendant’s receipt of the NOA.
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1 4.15 The default judgment awarded NCSLT \$33,620.32.

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3 4.16 Included with the Defendants' Motion for Default was the Declaration of
4
5 Defendant Cheung.
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7 4.17 In his Declaration Defendant Cheung attests under oath that "[t]he defendant [sic]
8
9 have failed to serve an appearance/answer or otherwise defend[.]"
10

11 4.18 At no time prior to receiving the default judgment for NCSLT did the Defendants
12
13 give Plaintiff or her counsel notice that a default judgment was being sought.
14

15 4.19 As such, Plaintiff paid for and obtained a credit report to determine whether it
16
17 showed the default judgment was being reported against her. Indeed, the credit report shows the
18
19 default judgment.
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21

22 4.20 On January 12, 2015, Plaintiff's counsel filed a Motion for an Order to Show
23
24 Cause to Vacate Judgment.
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26 4.21 The Court granted the Order to Show Cause to Vacate Default Judgment, and a
27
28 Show Cause hearing on vacating the Default Judgment was scheduled for January 23, 2015.
29
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31 4.22 Defendants filed a response to the Calugas Motion to Vacate. In that response,
32
33 they alleged they had drafted the default motion in October 2014 – before their receipt of the
34
35 NOA; and therefore, obtaining the Default Judgment without providing notice to Plaintiff was
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37 proper.
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40 4.23 Defendants did not deny that they had received the NOA prior to filing their
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42 Motion for Default.
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45 4.24 Defendants did not deny that they failed to provide notice to Plaintiff of their intent
46
47 to seek a Default Judgment.

1 4.25 Defendants also continued to assert they had the right to maintain the default
2 judgment that was obtained without notice to Plaintiff.
3

4 4.26 At the January 23, 2015 hearing, Defendant Cheung admitted that the NOA sent to
5 Patenaude on November 5, 2015, was received.
6

7 4.27 An order vacating the default judgment was granted by the Honorable John Chun
8 on January 23, 2015.
9

10 4.28 Plaintiff incurred attorneys' fees and costs related to vacating the default judgment,
11 suffered adverse credit reporting of the default judgment on her credit report and had to pay for a
12 copy of her credit report to confirm the judgment was being reported against it.
13

14
15 V. FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
16 (Application of the Statute)
17

18 5.1 Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 4, inclusive as though fully set forth
19 herein.
20

21 5.2 Pursuant to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA), a "consumer" or
22 "debtor" means "any natural person obligated or allegedly obligated to pay any debt." 15 U.S.C.
23 §1692a(3).
24

25 5.3 Pursuant to the FDCPA, the term "debt" means: "any obligation or alleged
26 obligation of a consumer to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property,
27 insurance, or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family,
28 or household purposes, whether or not such obligation has been reduced to judgment." 15 U.S.C.
29 §1692a(5).
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5.4 Pursuant to the FDCPA, the term “debt collector” means: “any person who uses any instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in any business the principal purpose of which is the collection of any debts, or who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another.” 15 U.S.C. §1692a(6).

5.5 The FDCPA also applies to attorneys who “regularly” attempt to collect third party debts. *See Fox v. Citicorp Credit Servs., Inc.*, 15 F.3d 1507 (9th Cir. 1994).

5.6 An attorney is a “collection attorney” or “debt collector” and “regularly” collects the debts of another if the volume of his collection cases is high, regardless of what percent of his practice the collection cases actual represent. *See Garrett v. Derbes*, 110 F.3d 317 (5th Cir. 1997) (holding that an attorney who collected against 639 different individuals in a nine-month period satisfied the requirement that he “regularly” collected debts for another although those 639 cases only represented .5% of his practice).

5.7 Defendant Patenaude is not an original creditor, and Patenaude sues consumers to collect defaulted consumer accounts.

5.8 Defendant Cheung is not an original creditor, and Cheung sues consumers to collect defaulted consumer accounts.

5.9 Defendant Patenaude is law firm who regularly files lawsuits to collect debt.

5.10 Defendant Cheung is an attorney who regularly files lawsuits to collect debt.

5.11 Therefore, the FDCPA applies in this case because the Plaintiff is a “debtor,” the debt at the heart of this case is a “consumer debt,” which arose from a transaction in which the services are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, and the Defendants are “debt collectors” who attempted to collect a debt owed to a third party.

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VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Violation
(Unfair and Deceptive Acts)

6.1 Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 5, inclusive as though fully set forth herein.

6.2 Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act in response to “abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors [which] contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a); *Evon v. Law Offices of Sidney Mickell*, 688 F.3d 1015, 1024 (9th Cir. 2012).

6.3 The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is a strict liability statute, and prohibits deceptive or misleading debt collection from the perspective of the least sophisticated consumer. *Swanson v. Southern Oregon Credit Service, Inc.*, 869 F.2d 1222 (9th Cir. 1988).

6.4 The FDCPA also states: “A debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.” 15 U.S.C. §1692e.

6.5 The following conduct is a violation of section 1692e: “The false representation of the character, amount, or legal status of a debt....” 15 U.S.C. §1692e(2).

6.6 The act further states: “The threat to take any action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken” violates 15 U.S.C. §1692e(5). *See Sprinkle v. SB&C Ltd.*, 472 F. Supp. 2d 1235, 1247 (W.D. Wash. 2006) (to rule otherwise “would provide more protection to debt collectors who violate the law than those who merely threaten or pretend to do so.”)

1 6.7 The FDCPA broadly prohibits “[t]he use of any false representation or deceptive
2 means to collect or attempt to collect any debt...” 15 U.S.C. §1692e(10).
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5 6.8 The FDCPA prohibits falsely representing the legal status or character of a debt.
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7 15 U.S.C. §1692e(2).
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10 6.9 A debt collector must not use unfair and unconscionable means to collect debts.
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12 15 U.S.C. §1692f.
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14

15 6.10 It is unfair and unconscionable for a debt collector to collect any amount that is not
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17 expressly authorized by agreement or permitted by law. 15 U.S.C. §1692f(1).
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19

20 6.11 A debt collector may not engage in any conduct the natural consequence of which
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22 is to harass, oppress, or abuse any person in connection with the collection of a debt. 15 U.S.C.
23 §1692d.
24
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26 6.12 By entering a default judgment against the Plaintiff, after she appeared in the
27
28 action, and without any notice or opportunity to be heard, the Defendants violated the FDCPA,
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30 including 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692d, 1692e, and 1692f.
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33 6.13 Defendants continued to violate the FDCPA, including 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692d,
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35 1692e, and 1692f when they refused to voluntarily dismiss the default judgment knowing that
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37 Plaintiff had filed a notice of appearance and had not been given proper notice of the motion for
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39 default and the filing of the complaint.
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42 6.14 Plaintiff was injured by Defendants’ actions in that she suffered emotional distress
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44 from the judgment being reported on her credit report and ultimately and her credit worthiness
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46 was impaired – all from being the unfortunate target of Defendants’ unfair acts and business
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practices.

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2 6.15 Plaintiff incurred actual damages because of Defendants.

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4 6.16 Defendants' actions are a direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries.

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6 6.17 Defendants' actions were intentional, unfair, unconscionable, and outrageous.

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8 6.18 Defendants' actions illustrate why an injunction is necessary to protect Plaintiff
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10 and other Washington debtors from similar harm.
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13 VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
14 (Consumer Protection Act and Collection Agency Act Violation)
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16 7.1. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 6, inclusive as though fully set forth
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18 herein.
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20 7.2. Washington's CPA states: "Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive
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22 acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce are hereby declared unlawful." RCW
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24 19.86.020.
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26 7.3. The Washington CPA applies to the actions at issue herein because the Plaintiff is
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28 a "consumer" and Defendants are "businesses," the complaint involves conduct which occurred in
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30 the course of trade/commerce, the Plaintiff was damaged in her property by Defendants' actions,
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32 and the complaint involves a matter of public interest which is capable of repetition and affects
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34 other consumers in this state.
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37 7.4. Patenaude is a "business" subject to the CPA because by regularly (if not
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39 exclusively) collecting debts, is engaged in the entrepreneurial aspects of law, making its actions
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41 in this case subject to the CPA. *See Lang v. Gordon*, No. C10-819RSL, 2011 WL 62141 at *3
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43 (W.D. Wash., Jan. 6, 2011) ("[L]awyers who are acting as debt collectors are engaging in the
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45 entrepreneurial aspects of law rather than practicing law...").
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7.5. Cheung is a “business” subject to the CPA because by regularly (if not exclusively) collecting debts, is engaged in the entrepreneurial aspects of law, making his actions in this case subject to the CPA. *See Lang v. Gordon*, No. C10-819RSL, 2011 WL 62141 at *3 (W.D. Wash., Jan. 6, 2011) (“[L]awyers who are acting as debt collectors are engaging in the entrepreneurial aspects of law rather than practicing law...”).

7.6. In the alternative, to determine what constitutes an unfair act or practice under Washington’s CPA, Washington courts look to the various federal statutes dealing with similar matters. *Lightfoot v. MacDonald*, 86 Wn.2d 331, 335, 544 P.2d 88 (1976). The court in *Lightfoot* stated:

...we are directed by the statute to look to "the various federal statutes dealing with the same or similar matters" in resolving questions which arise under the state act.

Lightfoot at 335.

7.7. One such federal statute which Washington courts look to in determining if a particular act is unfair under Washington’s CPA, is the Federal Trade Commission Act, after which Washington’s CPA was modeled, states: “Unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce, are hereby declared unlawful.” 15 U.S.C. §45(a)(1).

7.8. The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, which proscribes specific unfair acts when collecting debts, is another statute that courts have examined to determine if an act is unfair and violates the state Consumer Protection Act. 15 U.S.C. §1692 et seq; *see Panag v. Farmers Ins. Co. of Washington*, 166 Wn.2d 27, 53, 204 P.3d 885 (2009).

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7.9. In addition to examining federal statutes to determine if a specific act is unfair and violates the state CPA, Washington Courts also give great weight to Federal Trade Commission (FTC) interpretations of conduct that is unfair or deceptive. *See Testo v. Dunmire Oldsmobile, Inc.*, 554 P.2d 349 (1976), *citing Tradewell Stores, Inc. v. T. B. & M., Inc.*, 7 Wn. App. 424, 500 P.2d 1290 (1972); (examining cases arising under the Federal Trade Commission Act), 15 U.S.C. §45; and RCW 19.86.920.

7.10. In *Testo*, the court stated:

The courts of this state are specifically directed to “be guided by” federal court interpretations of those various federal statutes after which our Consumer Protection Act is patterned.

Testo at 350.

7.11. Violations of the FDCPA are *per se* violations of Washington’s Consumer Protection Act. *See Panag*, 166 Wn.2d at 53.

7.12. Based on the above federal and state statutes and case law, this Court should use the FDCPA standards of unfair and deceptive practices to determine if Defendants violated Washington’s CPA in the case at hand.

7.13. Under the FDCPA, it is an unfair act/practice to misrepresent the amount and legal status of the debt to the debtor or the court, or to engage in any other acts that are unfair or deceptive.

7.14. In this case, the Defendants violated the FDCPA by making false representations to the court under penalty of perjury in Defendant Cheung’s declaration in support the default

1 judgment motion, and obtaining the same without providing any notice to Plaintiff, who had
2 already appeared through counsel, as well as other unfair, deceptive and unconscionable acts.
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5 7.15. Where the Defendants' collection attempts are unfair and deceptive acts or
6 practices in violation of the FDCPA, Defendants' collection attempts are likewise unfair acts or
7 practices under this State's Consumer Protection Act.
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10 7.16. Therefore, Defendants committed unfair acts or practices in the conduct of trade or
11 commerce and violated the Washington State Consumer Protection Act (CPA) as codified in
12 RCW 19.86, *et seq.*, where Defendants' collection acts and practices violated the Federal
13 Collection Statute (FDCPA).
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16 7.17. Plaintiff was injured by Defendants' actions, including impairment of her credit
17 worthiness.
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20 7.18. RCW 19.16.250(16) of the Washington Collection Agency Act prohibits a
21 collection agency such as Patenaude & Felix from taking any action against the debtor which the
22 collection agency cannot legally take at the time the threat is made.
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25 7.19. At the time the default judgment was entered by the defendants against Ms.
26 Calugas, defendants could not legally enter the default judgment against her.
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28

29 7.20. By moving the state court for default judgment against the Plaintiff without
30 providing the required notice, Patenaude & Felix violated RCW 19.16.250(16).
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33 7.21. By refusing to voluntarily vacate the illegal default judgment entered against the
34 Plaintiff without notice, Patenaude & Felix violated RCW 19.16.250(16).
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37 7.22. Plaintiff was damaged by having to incur attorney's fees to vacate the illegal state
38 court judgment.
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1 7.23. A violation of the provisions of the Collection Agency Act is a per se violation of
2 the Consumer Protection Act. *Evergreen Collectors v. Holt*, 60 Wn. App. 151, 155, 803 P.2d 10,
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6 12 (1991).
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8 7.24. Defendants' act of entering a default judgment against the Plaintiff, without any
9
10 notice to Plaintiff's counsel, who had already appeared in the state court action, violated both the
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12 Washington Collection Agency Act and the Washington Consumer Protection Act.
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15 7.25. Plaintiff incurred actual damages, including the cost of vacating the default
16
17 judgment and obtaining her credit report, because of Defendants.
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19 7.26. Defendants' actions are a direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries.
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21 7.27. Defendants' actions were intentional, willful, wanton, unfair, unconscionable, and
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23 outrageous.
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26 VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

27
28 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment to be entered against the Defendants as
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30 follows:
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32 A. For declaratory relief holding that the defendants violated the Fair Debt Collection
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34 Practices Act.
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37 B. For declaratory relief holding that the defendants violated the Washington Collection
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39 Agency Act.
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42 C. For declaratory relief holding that the defendants violated the Washington Consumer
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44 Protection Act.
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47 D. For an Injunction preventing Defendants from making false representations to any
Washington court, pursuant to RCW 19.86.090;

1 E. For an Injunction preventing Defendants from moving for a default judgment without
2 proper notice, pursuant to RCW 19.86.090;
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4
5 F. For an Injunction preventing the licensee, the customer of the licensee, or any other person
6 who may hereafter legally seek to collect on this claim, from ever being allowed to recover any
7 interest, service charge, attorneys' fees, collection costs, delinquency charge, or any other fees or
8 charges otherwise legally chargeable to the debtor on such claim, pursuant to RCW 19.16.450,
9 RCW 19.86.090;
10

11 G. For Actual and Compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial, pursuant to
12 RCW 19.86 et seq., 15 U.S.C. §1692 et seq., and various common law claims;
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14 H. For Statutory damages in the amount of \$1,000 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692 et seq.;

15 I. For Incidental and Consequential damages in an amount to be proven at trial;

16 J. For treble Plaintiff's "actual" damages up to the amount of \$25,000, pursuant to RCW
17 19.86, et seq.;

18 K. For costs and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in an amount to be proven at trial
19 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692 et seq. and RCW 19.86 et seq.;

20 L. For interest on the above amounts as authorized by law;

21 M. For other relief as the Court deems just and equitable;

22 N. For leave to amend this complaint as needed and as required; and

23 O. For leave to seek Civil Rule 23(b) status if information becomes available through
24 discovery supporting the need for class action status.
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26 IX. REQUEST FOR TRIAL BY JURY

1 Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury pursuant to U.S. Const. Amend. 7 and Washington
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3 Superior Court Civil Rule 38.
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6 Dated this 19th day of September, 2015.
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8

9 Respectfully submitted,
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11 ANTOINETTE M. DAVIS LAW, PLLC
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HENRY, DEGRAAFF & McCORMICK, PS
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15 /s/Antoinette M. Davis
16

17 Antoinette M. Davis, WSBA #29821
18 Rebecca A. Hernández, WSBA #43894
19 Samuel A. Leonard, WSBA #46498
20 528 Third Avenue West Suite 102
21 Seattle, WA 98119
22 Tel. 206-486-1011
23 Fax 206-905-5910
24
25

/s/ Christina L Henry
26

27 Christina L. Henry, WSBA #31273
28 1833 N. 105th St.
29 Suite 203
30 Seattle, Washington 98133
31 Tel 206-330-0595
32 Fax 206-400-7609
33
34

35 KIRK D. MILLER, P.S.
36
37

38
39 .
40 /s/Kirk D. Miller
41

42 Kirk D. Miller, WSBA #40025
43 421 W. Riverside Avenue, Suite 704
44 Spokane, WA 99201
45 Tel. 509-413-1494
46 Fax: 509-413-1724
47